

A technique that enables the sine and cosine branches within a PLL module to be obtained relatively easily and efficiently is described. According to the technique, the computation operations requiring a computation load, such as calculation of sine and cosine functions, are performed mostly once per a digital sampled signal, whilst relatively simple operations, such as multiplication and accumulations, are performed for every frame.

A technique that enables the sine and cosine branches within a PLL module to be obtained relatively easily and efficiently is described. According to the technique, the computation operations requiring a computation load, such as calculation of sine and cosine functions, are performed mostly once per a digital sampled signal, whilst relatively simple operations, such as multiplication and accumulations, are performed for every frame.